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OBSERVATIONS OF THE *LEONIDS* AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

During the whole period of the apparition of the *Leonids*, stormy or cloudy weather prevailed at Mt. Hamilton, so that no observations of value could be made. The sky was, however, seen occasionally. On November 13th (astronomical reckoning) the sky cleared suddenly at $16^h\ 30^m$, and a watch was kept until dawn. Ten *Leonids* were counted in one hour. Two of these were fine meteors, brighter than the average first-magnitude star. On November 15th, after 12^h, the sky was seen at intervals through rifts in the dense fog which surrounded the summit of the mountain. One or two meteors, apparently *Leonids*, were seen, but it was evident that nothing like a considerable shower was in progress. On the succeeding nights there were dense fogs and heavy rains.

From these few observations, and others made at more favored places in the State, it would seem that the display of meteors in this part of the world was no greater in 1899 than in an ordinary year.

J. E. K.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(*Translations.*)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2, 1899.
(Received 7:15 P.M.)

To Professor J. E. KEELER, Lick Observatory:

Kiel cables that Comet *e*[*] was observed by COHN at Königsberg on Oct. 1.2767 G. M. T.; in R. A. $16^h\ 31^m\ 0^s.7$; Decl. $-4^\circ\ 39'\ 50''$. (Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

Lick Observatory, Oct. 3, 1899.

To Harvard College Observatory:
To Students' Observatory, Berkeley: (Sent 10:20 A.M.)

Comet Giacobini was observed by PERRINE on Oct. 2.6758 G. M. T.; in R. A. $16^h\ 32^m\ 59^s.7$; Decl. $-4^\circ\ 12'\ 18''$.

Lick Observatory, Oct. 4, 1899.

To Students' Observatory, Berkeley: (Sent 10:25 A.M.)

Comet Giacobini was observed by PERRINE on Oct. 3.6378 G. M. T.; in R. A. $16^h\ 34^m\ 22^s.1$; Decl. $-3^\circ\ 53'\ 35''$.

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[*] For some reason, the telegram announcing M. GIACOBINI'S discovery did not reach the Lick Observatory. The first information of the comet's existence was obtained from the notice in the daily papers.